

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents Indemnity to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

T. M. METCALF.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

WILLIAM M. CASTON.

FOR CORONER,

E. INCALLES.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT,

NATHANIEL MULLEN,

J. C. ZIRKELBACH.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,

ALBERT WOLFF.

PROCLAMATION.

By Alexander Ramsey, Governor of the State of Minnesota.

WHEREAS, it is meet and in accordance with a good and cherished custom of our fathers worthy to be a statute forever in all our dwellings, that the people "when they have gathered the fruit of the land," should "Keep a feast unto the Lord in common," in the exercise of the commandments and the public act of Christian worship, acknowledge their dependence as a community upon Him in whose hands the Kingdoms of the Earth are but as dust in the balance;

Therefore, I, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do hereby set apart the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his wonderful mercy towards us—for all the good gifts of His Providence—for Health and restored Domestic Peace and the measure of general prosperity which we enjoy.

Especially let us recognize his mercy in that He has delivered our borders from the savage enemies who assailed us, and cast them into the pit they had privily dug for us; that our friends have been rescued from the horrors of captivity, and that our homes and household treasures are now safe from the violence of Indian robbers and assassins. And let us pray Him to continue his merciful protection over the government of our Fatherland, the example of traitors and rebels, for the sublime spirit of patriotism, and courage, and constancy with which He has filled the hearts of its defenders; for the victories won by the valor of our troops; for the glorious share of Minnesota in the struggles and triumphs of our national cause; for the sake of those who have passed through the flames of battle unscathed, and the honorable name of the gallant dead; for the alacrity and devotion with which our citizens have rallied from their unharvested fields to the standard of the nation, and above all for the assurance that their toils, and perils, and weariness, and devotion are not in vain; for the tokens, now so manifest of His favor and sacrifice the nation is to be saved from its greatest calamity and the greatest crime of which it is at once the effect and punishment, and clouds of the tempest the awful form of Jehovah is visible descending in fire upon the land to renew the bonds of our Constitution, and prop up our condition as the condition of a restored and regenerated Union.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Saint Paul, this third [L. S.] day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

By the Governor:

JAMES H. BAKER,

Secretary of State.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Stonewall Jackson's Division has been reinforced from Western Virginia, and the enemy is making demonstrations towards Manassas.

The army of the Potomac is steadily advancing.

Pleasanton has driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union, and Snicker's Gap is occupied by our troops.

From all the circumstances reported, we judge that a general engagement can not long be avoided.

FACTS VS. FALSEHOOD.

The new military levy made by the President upon this State in July last, in addition to the previous contributions, would take away about 11,000 men, or about one-third of our population, chiefly drawn, as was well known, from the ranks of the Republican party in the State. The Democrats had, for the most part, staid at home to vote, while the Republicans had, or were going away to fight—disfranchised—for their country.

The Republican strength in the State was so reduced by its patriotic contributions to the army, as seriously to endanger its political ascendancy, and to leave the State almost at the mercy of the stay-at-home Tories.

Under these circumstances, it was felt, by good citizens throughout the State, to be a matter of prime political necessity, the dictate of patriotism, and justice, as well as of party interest, that the legislature should be called together and our soldiers reinstated in the rights of which they were deprived under the then letter of the law.

The demand became universal and loud that the Legislature should be called together for that purpose. The Pioneer itself, not suspected of any special sympathy for the Republican cause, urged it in a leading article as a matter of pressing importance upon the Governor. The matter was under discussion, when, in the meantime, a new and more terrible emergency arose in the bloody insurrection of the Sioux and the disaffection of the

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

NUMBER 183.

## Interesting Letter from Gen. Mitchell

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We are permitted by Secretary Chase, to whom it was addressed, to publish the following letter from Gen. O. M. Mitchell:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR—I received this morning your two letters, the one by mail, the other by the Hon. Mr. Hutchings; and from their contents I derive hope and courage. I had an interview this morning with Gen. Saxton, which was entirely satisfactory, and I think he does not perceive any difficulty which could be overcome.

What was before an apparent political necessity and a measure of political justice became now a sudden and imperative administrative military and financial necessity. The calling of the Legislature would have been entirely justified upon the first ground alone—the ground taken by the Pioneer in demanding it.

But the outbreak of the Indian war absolutely left no excuse upon which if even Cullen had been Governor, he could have refused to comply with the now unanimous demand of the people of all classes and parties, Republicans and Democrats, that the Legislature should immediately be called together. This, as everybody knows, is the exact state of facts which led to the convention of the extra session, a measure the necessity of which no one has questioned.

Yet, in full view of these facts, and their universal notoriety; in face of the further fact that the Pioneer itself strongly urged the convocation of the Legislature; in fact, too, of its own repeated admissions that its convocation was an unavoidable necessity and an imperative duty, that journal now has the reckless audacity to assert that there existed no sufficient public reason for calling the extra session, and has the base unfairness to accuse the Governor, who, it is well known, yielded with great reluctance to the pressing necessity of the case, of having convened that body simply to serve a personal object.

We have stated the facts in this matter, simply to show our readers out of what materials the slanders of that paper upon the Governor, are made up, and what value is to be attached to its current statements of political history.

## WHO APPOINTS THE OFFICERS?

Certain persons, one of them we are sorry to say, a member of Congress, and the rest poor tools of his, all easily recognized by what we are going to say, have been industriously at work since the commencement of the war, endeavoring to sow mutinous and demoralizing dissensions among the soldiers and officers of our Minnesota regiments, and between the latter and the civil authorities of the State.

In the steady pursuit of this amiable object, the Pioneer has at last stumbled on a magnificent mares' nest. It has discovered, or pretends to have discovered that the militia law, passed at the recent extra session, deprives the Governor of the power of appointing field and staff officers in the various regiments now organizing, and that these offices can only be filled by election.

It is sufficient to say, in answer to this interesting piece of information, that the provisions of the law referred to, relate solely to the organization of the enrolled militia in the several districts where they reside, and while in the service and pay of the State.

It ought not to be necessary to say to any intelligent person, that the military laws of the State are not in any manner applicable to the organization of volunteers from the militia, enlisted in service of the United States. The latter are mustered in by officers of the United States, and are wholly subject to the authority and laws of the United States, and not the local laws of the State, regulate the manner of their organization.

The law of Congress of July, 1861, prescribes the method by which officers shall be appointed, and this law confers upon the Governor of the State the power to appoint the field and staff officers of the regiments.

The Pioneer man, of course, knows all this—and if his object in giving currency to the contrary view is not to "create insubordination" among the soldiers, by making them believe that Gov. Ramsey is usurping rights and functions belonging to them, we should like to know just what it is.

## THE ALTERNATIVE.

If you want the war successfully terminated, and the Union restored to its former grandeur, vote for Donnelly!

If you want the nation dismembered, it's flag dishonored, its name a by-word and a hissing to all generations—if you want a peace concluded on terms that make peace impossible and war eternal—vote for Cullen.

If you think these qualities unnecessary, and prefer their opposites, you have a ready alternative—vote for Buchanan's Indian Superintendent, the friend of the traitor Breckinridge—Major Cullen.

Secretary Chase told a number of gentlemen who called on him, that his only apprehension touching financial matters, were born of his fears that the war might not be prosecuted with vigor, and that on this point he had much more hope of late. Had the war been waged according to his wishes, two objects very dear to the western people would have been accomplished before now.

Your letters have come along with great speed, and everything in the future looks bright and cheerful. My letter to the Secretary of War, with reference to payment for the troops, has been promptly answered by a remittance of \$750,000, and this alone has spread throughout our camps a feeling of the highest gratification.

I read the news from the North, and

ponder over it with the deepest interest. I cannot but believe that the great heart of this nation will respond to the President's proclamation. So far, however, it has not been received by me with the highest satisfaction, both by the army and the rebels. Give us but the means, and we will show them that it is no brutus filius, but a thunderbolt, that will carry overthrow and destruction through the dark dominions of slavery.

Mr. Hutchings, on his return, will be prepared to give you a full account of all that is doing, and of what ought to be done in the Department of the South.

Ever truly yours, O. M. MITCHELL, Major-General.

Box S. P. Chase.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Alderman William Anderson Rose has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

He takes office on the 9th of November, the day on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attains his legal majority.

A new vessel called the Holyland, built at Chatham, N. B., recently made the run from that port to Liverpool, G. B., in 14 days. This is said to be the quickest passage on record.

A Board of Trade, through the Duke of Newcastle, having presented Captain William Clarke, of the brig "Janet Dutton," of Nova Scotia, with a telescope, for saving the master and crew of the "Elizabeth" in December last.

Gen. Asboth has received private letters from Paris confirming reports that Napoleon means to send troops enough to Mexico to bring the whole number up to 100,000, and then make that country the base of operations against the United States, if peace be not made with the rebels. Other private authorities are of the same general tenor but these are not confirmed by official information.

An army is a fighting machine, but very few engineers have the skill to make the machine work well.

The population of the Russian Empire in 1722 was 14,000,000; in 1803, 36,000,000; and at present it amounts to

65,000,000.

The representation made in some quarters that the public debt has reached \$200,000,000, is a gross exaggeration. On the first day of the present month, we learn authoritatively it was only \$60,000,000, and is now less than \$60,000,000. This amount includes the entire circulation and every species of notes and between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000 debt of the late Administration, but excepts claims for which no requisitions have yet been made. The claims adjusted and unadjusted cannot exceed \$20,000,000.

Gen. Wool defends his recent arrest in Baltimore on the ground that the arrested were circulating a petition for his removal among the soldiers under him, a proceeding contrary to all military rules.

The glove trade of Great Britain is immense. Here are the figures: "From January to July, 1862, 4,167,516 pairs of leather gloves were brought into the United Kingdom from foreign parts; whilst at a like period in 1861 there were only 3,559,832 pairs imported, and in 1860 the number was lower still, 2,811,252 pairs. Thus in twenty-one months alone the enormous total of 10,539,273 pairs of gloves found their way into the country."

## MARRIED.

At St. Anthony, on the 21st ult., by Rev. S. Barnes, at the residence of J. H. McHuron, CHRISTOPHER GREELEY, Esq., of Denver City, Miss MARY DUROAN, of St. Anthony.

## DIED.

In St. Anthony, on Sunday morning, Nov. 23, of Diphtheria, MARY E., daughter of Sumner W. and Emma E. Farnham, aged 3 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents this morning at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

## DISPATCH FROM GENERAL MCLELLAN.

Snicker's Gap in our Possession.

News of Pleasanton's Success Confirmed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, WHEATLAND, Va., November 2.

To His Excellency, the Governor.

I have just received a dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated at Snicker's Gap, 6 o'clock p. m., stating that he has full possession of the Gap.

When Gen. Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out by a column of from 5,000 to 6,000 infantry.

The rebels advanced to it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns.

The position is a strong one from either side, and is held by the rebels.

Gen. McClellan stated that he has full possession of the Gap.

During the action a rebel caisson was exploded by one of our shells.

The enemy's loss is unknown.

The result is not known.

Gen. McClellan visited the front this morning.

There was no fight to day at Snicker's Gap. In what direction the rebels are moving is not known, the distance being too great.

Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to day.

Three brigades of rebel troops were, at last advices, advancing up the west side of the mountain in two columns, but no more is known.

News, November 2.

A special dispatch says that the rebels are making demonstrations towards Manassas, and had ran off a train from Bull Run bridge.

General Sigel states—"I have sent a strong force to Bull Run Bridge, to restore the train to the track."

Bayard's force was attacked at 4 o'clock yesterday at Aldie, and is now encamped two miles east of that place.

A dispatch from St. Louis says, the rebels are repairing the railroad to Manassas.

General Sigel states—"I have sent a strong force to Bull Run Bridge, to restore the train to the track."

The mate and seven sailors of the boat ship Alligator, arrived here to-day from Yorktown, under arrest. The crew numbered twenty men. These eight men were picked up by the gunboat Monticello, and taken to Yorktown. All the rest of the crew are missing. Nothing definite has been learned relative to the destruction of this ship.

The Richmond Examiner of the 30th, carried the following: "Charleston 28th, Tidings reached here this evening of the capture, in Bull's Bay, of the steamship Anglia, laden with valuable army stores, bound to the city. When the Anglia left Nassau, news had been received that the Yankees were working night and day on iron clads, and the work of attacking Charleston soon. Day before yesterday a yankee gunboat came up in the Bay, and the Anglia was captured. The Anglia had been sent to the city to defend it, and was captured by the rebels. The rebels had blockaded the Bay, and the Anglia was captured. The Anglia had been sent to the city to defend it, and was captured by the rebels. The rebels had blockaded the Bay, and the Anglia was captured. The Anglia had been sent to the city to defend it, and was captured by the rebels

## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS PRINTING CO. OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

## TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE WEEKLY PRESS—\$5.00 per annum; \$2.00 for six months; \$1.00 for three months; club of five at \$3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$1.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Voltaire was one day speaking warmly in praise of the physician Heller, in presence of a person who was living in his house. "Ah, sir," said the person, "if M. Heller would speak of your works as you speak of his." "Possibly we are both mistaken," replied Voltaire.

If our army is victorious in the pending battle, we trust that the victory will be a whole one. We have had quite enough half victories—enough issues from which nothing resulted—to many results from which nothing resulted. We have a right to expect that no Gen. Miles or Col. Tom Ford of Harper's Ferry will figure in the next great fight, but that the rebel army will be routed and pursued and pressed upon every semblance of an army shall be crushed out of it.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News Room, London, for the week ending October 11, 1862: W. C. Jewett, Colorado Territory; A. Goldsmith, Chicago; J. M. Davis, C. E. Geisenheimer, Rev. B. Griffith, Mrs. E. C. Griffith, Miss L. Bucknell, and M. J. Lewis Crozier and lady, Philadelphia; T. Holcomb, Delaware; J. Wentworth, New Orleans; R. F. Waddell, Missouri; B. Douglas, Dubuque, Iowa; J. Peacock, Kent, Indiana; C. H. Little, J. Bricker, J. D. Hall, M. McCarron, T. F. Weaver, and S. Hayman, New York; C. Churchill, New Jersey; A. T. Keckeler, Cincinnati; A. M. Wiman, Baltimore, and F. C. Wiro, New Haven.

The entire cotton crop from the Carolina Sea Island this season, raised by the contrabands, is estimated at not less than 3,500 bales.

One night Matthews was going to the theatre at Edinburgh, and was almost too late, he took a coach, and ordered the coachman to drive to the theatre. In going up the hill, the horse became tired, the coach made no progress, upon which Matthews resented, saying that he should be too late, that he should lose his time. Your honor should reflect that I'm losing time as well as myself."

The man who has anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors," says Sir Thomas Overbury, "is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is under ground." The Duke of Somerset, surmised the proud Duke, and of whom it is related that he rode all through Europe, without ever losing back in his carriage, used to say: "That he pitied Adam, because he had no ancestors."

The friends of Gen. Ogleby will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering from the shocking wound he received at the late battle before Corinth. We wish him a speedy recovery.

The military at Helena are uncommonly active, and there are evidences that war work is in prospect. The guerrillas are reported as concentrating in Arkansas, but none of the gangs have thus far shown themselves on the river.

The gambots are still drawn up in line of battle, prepared for efficient service.

Gen. Mitchell asks to be relieved from his Department, a portion of the field which has been singularly unfortunate in being almost entirely neglected.

The contributions of the people in the time of David for the sanctuary, exceeded \$34,000,000. The immense treasure David is said to have collected for the sanctuary amounted to \$4,445,000. The gold with which Solomon overlaid the "Most Holy Place," a room only thirty feet square, amounted to \$100,000,000.

A telegram from Washington states the public debt at about \$600,000,000. The following figures are given as the approximate figures of the interest bearing debt of the United States:

Five per cents, of 1852, 71 and 74—\$90,000,000.

Six per cents, of 1857 and 68—\$2,000,000.

Six per cents, of 1851—\$50,000,000.

Six per cents, 1857 and 1858—\$20,000,000.

Total funded—\$140,000,000.

Treasury bonds, 6 per cent—\$20,000,000.

Treasury bonds, 5 per cent—\$20,000,000.

Treasury certificates, 1863—\$80,000,000.

Treasury bonds, 5 per cent—\$20,000,000.



## THE CITY.

Go to the polls this morning, and vote the Union ticket.

The Marshall Guards were paid their bounty and premium money by Captain Atchinson last week. The boys are comfortably quartered and in good spirits.

He who votes the Union ticket to-day, will be sustained by an approving con-

ference. BUGEN'S new carpet store is getting to be one of the most popular places in town. His large and extensive variety of nice, splendid carpets, from 60 cents upwards, excites the admiration of a clea-

ner. No one who wants a good article, or a cheap article, has ever been known to leave his store till the purchase was made.

E. B. TENNY is the candidate for Al-

derman in the Third Ward, to fill the vac-

ancy occasioned by the removal from

the Ward of Alderman Daily. Let Mr.

Tenny receive a unanimous vote.

The Railroad Company received about

800 bars of iron on Sunday. There is a

large amount of it between this city and

La Crosse. If the weather keeps warm

for a few days it will all be received, and

the track may yet be put down, as far as

Anoka.

CHALLENGERS BE FIRM.—There are many names on the registry lists of the various Wards of persons who have removed therefrom. It will be the duty of challengers to see that no other person attempts to slip in a vote fraudulently under their names.

FESTIVAL AND SUPPER.—The ladies of St. Paul's Church will give a festival and supper for the benefit of the church, on Thursday evening, November 6th, at Ingalls' Hall. Tickets of admission, including supper, 50 cents. The Great Western Band will be in attendance.

WHO stands out fairly and squarely in support of the Union, the Administration, and the enforcement of the laws? The candidates on the Union ticket. Who stands on a traitorous platform, and would compromise away our glorious old Union? The candidates on the Democratic ticket.

EVERY voter for the Democratic candidates is a vote for the treasonable Democratic platform, and gives aid and comfort to the enemy. The fewer the number, the better for the country.

THE OTHER BODIES RECEIVED.—The other seven bodies of the victims of the Birch Creek massacre, were received in this city yesterday, viz: Benj. S. Terry, Robert Gibbons, F. Benken and C. F. Coile, of this city; John Colledge and Henry Whetsler, of West St. Paul, and Clancy L. King, of Winona. The time of the funeral has not yet been determined.

THE true man for the office of County Auditor, is the present efficient occupant of that position—T. M. Metcalf. We want no man in that or any other position who will do his business by deputy.

SNOW STORM.—Don't start, reader, for you all know that we have had nothing of the kind here yet this season, but the way they have taken it down South is wonderful. So far as we have heard, it extended from Lake Pepin to Corinth, Miss. The news comes in from all quarters of the extent of the storm. At Chicago, there was nearly enough for sleighing. They had it at St. Louis, at Cairo, at Jackson, Tennessee, and now we hear from private letters of the ground being covered with it at Corinth. We await news from New Orleans with great anxiety. Who would live in such a climate?

Now in St. Paul, let the work go bravely on. Rally, rally for the Union, and let us make Old Abe's heart rejoice in the support we thus give to his administration and his policy.

A THOROUGH STEAMBOATMAN.—We like the style of Capt. W. F. Davidson, President of the La Crosse line of packers. He has come up, regularly, from cabin boy to the command of as fine a fleet of boats as there are on the Western waters; and there is not a position on one of the boats from the deck to the pilot house, but what he occasionally fills. Just now he is piloting the Clara Hine through the crooked and devious channel of the Mississippi between St. Paul and Hastings, and towing up the barges filled with freight and railroad iron. The Captain has found out just where the bottom of the river is; and just where it aint, there he runs the Clara.

LET NO man say he hasn't time to go and vote. You haven't time to do anything else, till this duty is discharged. Vote early, and then stand by the polls, and see that it is not balanced by a ballot in the hand of some knave who has no right to vote.

The Van Buren Letter.

It has been a question of much mystery

whether Prince John Van Buren came into

possession of Gen. Scott's famous letter to Secretary Seward, read at the Demo-

cratic meeting in New York recently; but it is now being cleared up. It seems that

Count Gurkowski, a Polish exile, was re-

cently dismissed as a clerk from the State

Department, for a violation of the

law of political books, which he proposes to

publish, and that this famous letter was

among them. In revenge for his dismis-

sal by the Secretary, the Count published

the letter.—*Wash. Cor. Boston Herald.*

Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The Governor has

appointed Thursday, November 27, as a

day of Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

THE GRAIN MARKET.—Since the ad-

vance of freights, very little wheat has

been bought in this market for shipment.

Some of our dealers are storing, howev-

er, to be sent forward in the spring. The

ruining price, yesterday, for clear No. 1,

was 65 cents.

The following letter, touching the li-

bility of grain dealers to tax under the

excise law, has been received by the As-

sessor for this district:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASH-

INGTON, Oct. 25, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst. asking whether persons who purchase wheat or other grain, on their own account or on account of others, are liable to tax under the excise law, has been re-

ceived.

A person acting as agent of several parties must

be considered a Commercial Broker, under & the

law, and liable to license as such.

I believe our fathers meant well, in com-

promising with slavery, but so doing

they sowed the seed that produced the

grass we are now reaping. I hold the

present war the legitimate growth of slav-

ery. God governs the world by equi-

ivalence; for great sins, he inflicts great

punishments. This is true of nations as

well as of individuals. We must atone

for two hundred years of wrongs to the

African race. The cup is bitter, but we

must drain it; there is no escape. We

must give groan for groan, sigh for sigh

for tear, and receive a strike for every

strike given. When this is done, and we

will do to justice to the black man,

then, and not till then may we hope for

peace. Liberty is the right of all men,

black and white. Their frequent

disgraces, and apparently inexhaustable

wardrobe for her business, render it diffi-

cult to detect her.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The last

return of the Deputy Gold Com-

misioner at Sherbrooke, shows that 400

tons of quartz were raised at that

place during the month of September, of

which 219 tons were crushed, yielding

515 pounds of gold. Two hundred and

one tons were at work during the month.

At the current price of gold this will give

about \$45 a month per man, to every

man engaged in mining. It must be re-

membered, however, that of these 216

men, a considerable number are engaged

in prospecting, shaft sinking, and other

preparatory operations, which have not

been productive, leading to the return of

the miners to the surface.

EVERY respectable man will vote for

W. K. Gaston for Judge of Probate.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO PULL DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG?—John—Jones.

Let no man receive a vote to-day who is

willing to compromise a star out of the

glorious old American flag.

DONNELLY'S majority will be one thou-

sand at least; not one will proper work,

and make it two thousand.

MANUFACTURERS, professional and

business men, look at this: All manu-

facturers of any and every kind or de-

scription of goods, wares, and merchan-

dis, who fail to make a return, on or be-

fore the 10th of November, 1862, as pro-

vided in Section 63 of the Internal Re-

venue law, to the Assistant Assessor of the

Division in which such manufacturer is lo-

cated, will incur the penalty provided,

which is a fine of \$500 and the seizure

of the goods.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before

the 10th of November, will be given a

penalty of \$1000.

Those who neglect to do so on or before



THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.  
OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:  
DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen  
cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per  
annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$6.00  
per annum, or fifty cents per month, INVALUABLY  
IN ADVANCE.  
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$2.50 per annum; \$2  
per month; \$1 for three months; club  
of five at \$3 each.  
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, \$1 per year, \$2.00;  
three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies,  
\$9.00; ten copies, TWO DOLLARS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Ten lines to a "Square" (the space enclosed in the  
following table):

One Square.	Each additional Square.
One time.....	75
Three times.....	125
Two weeks.....	62
One month.....	40
Two months.....	59
Three months.....	67.50
Six months.....	75
Twelve months.....	90

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Published once week, either in Daily or Weekly.  
First insertion, 5 cents per square.

Each subsequent insertion, 2.5 cents per square.

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the legal proceedings, but collected by the publisher, are not admissible.

Advertisers, please, if ten lines or over, will be charged the regular rate, and one-half additional if under that amount, fifty cents for each insertion.

Advertisers, please, pay quarterly.

Advertisers, paid for a time less than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One square, one insertion..... 75  
" four..... 100  
For each subsequent insertion, and for each additional insertion..... 37.50

Mr. E. C. ST. CLAIR, at Minneapolis, and  
WILLARD, at St. Anthony, will act as  
agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their  
respective towns.

From New Orleans.

The National Advocate, Jacob Barker's  
paper, draws a dismal picture of the  
fruits of secession, now being reaped by  
the once opulent commercial emporium of  
the South.

"Rows of drays," it says, "may be seen on the  
broad thoroughfares, from the wharves and  
New Orleans streets."

They are waiting for something to turn up.

Not a hog-sucker, not a drayman, not a mule,  
not a teamster, not a sailor, not a wagon手, may be

seen in the streets; not a commandant sent

sufficient to meet the city, State and National  
soldiers."

The growing cane, the National Advocate

says:

"Not a word do we learn of any grinding for  
the new sugar crop on the coast is doomed for this season."

Of the tobacco crop the same paper ob-

serves:

"Our opinion is, that it will be much less than  
usual, and so that very few hogheads

of the growth of 1861 will reach our market.

Some of the tobacco warehouses may be

deemed as necessary that will not command  
sufficient to meet the city, State and National  
soldiers."

The Indian Troubles Not Ended.

The New York Times of the 29th,  
says:

Late intelligence from Minnesota and  
the Upper Missouri country does not  
confirm the hopes recently entertained in  
the Indian Bureau of a complete aban-

donment of hostile plans by the savage  
tribes of that region. Information de-

rived from friendly Indians there, leads

to a fear that the Sioux, lately driven

from Minnesota, will make a combined

hostile demonstration in the Spring

against Forts Berthold and Pierre.

Steamboats descending the Missouri River

have received a few up, and all the  
agents of tribes above Fort Randall

have sought that point for safety.

Later from Japan.

The Christian Intelligencer publishes a

letter from Rev. S. R. Brown, at Kan-

agawa, dated July 22d, which puts a

somewhat new complexion on recent  
events in Japan. According to this  
writer, the differences between the Tycoon  
(or Taikun) and nobles arises from jeal-

ousy, because the former has monopolized

all the benefits arising from foreign trade.

The Tycoon at British legation is traced

to private revenge instead of having any

thing to do with national politics. It is

stated that one of the Japanese guard

had been shot in the head by an English soldier

while in the dock of the Tycoon.

This Tycoon is said to be the matter

keenly, and to have sent a very friendly

address on the subject to Earl Russell.

The other Consuls seemed to fear no

danger from the Japanese; our own Min-

ister promptly returned to Yedo with two

young ladies in his suite, and all were

riding out daily to see the sights. The

Japanese Government has commenced the

publication of a paper at Yedo.

A Narrow Escape.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The General

Hoover to-day very narrowly escaped

being killed at Willard's hotel. The

General had come into town to communi-

cate with the War Department, and was

in the room of Senator McDougal, when

a gentleman, who was to present ex-

hibiting a new improved cart, had

fired it accidentally, and the charge

between the two gentlemen, shattered

the wall behind them.

The Coat Blockade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The brig Lady

of the Lake, from Bermuda on the 24th

inst., reports that she left there the con-

federate steamer Herald, from Charleston,

with a cargo of 600 bales of cotton, and

having on board Prof. Maury as a pas-

senger.

Letter from Washington.

From the Philadelphia Press.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Next to the Capital, the most cynocephal-

ous of strongholds in Washington is the

White House. Of course, all your read-

ers know who is the present lord of that

mansion, even if the door-plate does not

bear his name, but still remains as spot-

less as when it left the silver-plated's shop.

He, of course, is the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

The President has been described

so often, and in such detail, that I have

nothing new to add.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my card.

He is, of course, the man all call him

to see, and it was to pay my respects to

that I, a few days since, left my

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.  
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.  
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

OURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

For Galena—Leaves daily, except Monday, at 8 P. M.

For Mankato—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A. M.

For Minneapolis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

For Stillwater—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

For Hudson—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Mankato—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

For Northfield—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.

For Sunfish—Leaves Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, at 9 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 A. M.

For Cannon Falls—Leaves Tuesday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For St. Paul—Leaves Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mail leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing.

Leave upon all transient printed matter, original and domestic, and upon all letters, for sign and donee, and upon all documents, in case where prepayment on letters, &c., to be made, and upon all documents, in case where prepayment on letters, &c., to be made.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, and documents to foreign countries, should forward a statement at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case, and the amount of money to be remitted to pay the full postage thereon.

C. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

Groceries.

FALL GOODS, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

Have just opened a large stock of Dry Goods & Groceries.

AT HENEPIN LANDING,

which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

Our Goods are bought for cash, and we will sell as low as any house in the State.

We shall be prepared at all times to pay in Cash for all kinds of produce for Wheat, Corn, Oats and Barley.

Call and see us and we will use our best endeavor to serve you in every respect, either in selling you Goods or buying your Grain.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

S. K. PUTNAM, A. T. H. & C. T. M., CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FAMILY GROCERIES AND

PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice Goods suited to the market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran, Fresh Roll, Jar and Canned Butter, dried fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of Raspberries.

Also Woods Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Pickles, choice Green and Black Tea, and all kinds of dried fruits, including using a full and well-arranged establishment, to which he invites the especial attention of all who want NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

G. E. SCHNABEL, IN MOFFAT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN GROCERIES, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

Nice Loaf and Roll, Fresh Curved Ham.

Any quantity of butter and eggs.

He has made arrangements to receive two or three weeks in the month the choicest roll butter.

Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge.

E. W. EDDY, General Grocer

AND DEALER IN THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL.

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Cane.

The choicest Green and Black Teas.

Stewart's & Belcher's Syrups.

The best quality of Flour.

Dried Fruits, Pure Wine, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

Any quantity of Butter.

Durkee's Spices.

The celebrated Cinnamon Coffee.

Lard, Shortening and Ample Dried Beef.

Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and deepest quality.

REEF OF CHARGE.

1274 W. WOOLEY & CO., LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &c., &c., AND

AGENTS FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made up the lowest and most favorable packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO., ST. PAUL, PENNSYLVANIA."

jan-dly

L. E. MONS

AND

ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAM & HOLMES.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.

SIOUX DEPREATIONS.

I will accept promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depreciation of the Sioux Indians.

EDWARD A. NOURSE, Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

FRESH SUGARS.

Fifteen tons, just received, per "Tiger" and "War Eagle," weighing fair to choice N. O. O. and Stars, bought before the recent advance, at low figures, for cash.

800-4 COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

W. W. WEBB.



# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

NUMBER 185.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to all who are interested in advertising.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Michigan and Massachusetts have given large Republican majorities.

New Jersey has gone Democratic—Parker being elected Governor.

In New York, Wadsworth's large majority in the State at large is overcome by the Democratic vote in the city, and Seymour is elected Governor by a majority of probably 15,000.

In Wisconsin the vote is divided. Potter, Republican, is defeated in the 1st District; Sloan, Hanchett and Cobb, Republicans, are probably elected; Elbridge, Democrat, is elected; other districts are reported doubtful.

The guerrilla chief, Quantrell, has been defeated by Colonel Carter, near Rose Hill.

The presence of Admiral Porter is beginning to be felt on the Mississippi. Steamers have protection by gunboats from Cairo to Memphis, and are permitted to load cotton on their return.

The bridges between Bolivar and Grand Junction are completed, and trains have commenced running.

It is reported that the main body of the rebel troops at Little Rock have been sent to reinforce Holmes.

IDIOT SOLDIERS IN MINNESOTA.

The Indian war is over in Minnesota, and the red skins are defeated and in process of ultimate extinction. There are now but 100 of the large army in that State. They are now in Minnesota and Iowa, and are to be sent to the West, to protect the border against any possible invasion of the outlaws. All other regiments should be dispersed in the West, and the Indians should be reported to be eight or ten thousand Indians who have been in the country, but the War Department has other uses for these men—Chicago Tribune.

The Indian war is over, is it? Where did you get that information. The bands of Minnesota Sioux involved in the recent onslaught on our settlements count 7,200 souls, of which about 1,700 are warriors. Of these, about 300 are warriors, and 1,200 women and children—1,500 in all—mainly professed non-participants in the raid, have surrendered themselves, for the most part voluntarily, to our forces. So that nearly the whole body of those implicated in the outrages, over 1,000 warriors, with their women and children, though driven out of the State, are now at large, roaming over the Territory adjacent to our frontier, and concocting wild schemes of revenge. Between our western frontier and the Rocky Mountains, 30,000 disaffected Indians of the same family, whose hands are red with the murder of settlers and emigrants through that region, are waiting for a long sought opportunity to strike a blow at the settlements which skirt their hunting grounds. It was these wild hunters of the plains, mingling in the councils of Minnesota Sioux, who instigated the latter to revolt, and it is among these they are now roaming from camp to camp, reciting the story of their bloody exploits and planning new schemes of mischief and massacre. "The war is over," is it? And these arch-demons, crimsoned with the blood of our brothers and sisters yet unworthy of justice, and domiciled upon our borders to pounce, whenever opportunity serves, upon what homes of ours have escaped their ravages!

"In process of extinction," are they? Ah! who, then in Heaven's name, is extinguishing them? And what?

The Tribune proposes to extinguish them by leaving a thousand miles of Indian frontier in and bordering this State, to be garrisoned by a single regiment of troops, which would leave our settlements as completely at the mercy of the swifl, treacherous, skulking hordes of savages, as if there were not a single soldier in it.

If this would not extinguish the Indians—it would certainly, very effectually extinguish this State.

The Tribune does not know what it is talking about. If the force now in this State is diminished in any considerable degree, for every thousand soldiers that leave its limits, 30,000 citizens will follow in their train and seek safety in flight from the dangers that menace our frontier, unless amply protected.

The Tribune has never shown any special love for us up here. Does it now desire the depopulation of Minnesota that Illinois may reap the benefit of the exodus?

VOLUNTEERS FOR OLD REGIMENTS NOT TO BE DRAFTED.

We have omitted, inadvertently, to correct a statement we field floating through our State exchanges, copied from a city contemporary, that there is to be a draft in this State to fill old regiments. This was at one time a question, but it was, some time since, decided by the Secretary of War that volunteers for old regiments are to be credited on our quota—that is, they form a part of the 5,362 men required under the call for 600,000 men.

The War Department called, indeed, for a specific number, and threatened to draft them if not furnished, but this was, probably a mere *brutum fulmen* of Secretary Stanton, as the correspondence had with Governors of other States show that no draft has been had or required for that purpose, and none, certainly, is designed here.

## ONE THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR DONNELLY.

The returns and verbal reports already received give Donnelly a majority of about 600 over his competitor, with Waukesha, Chicago, St. Paul, Berwyn, Meeker, and Crown Point.

Wing yet to hear from. These will roll up his majority to at least 1,000. Culkin's Stearns county majority will probably be reduced when Maine, Prairie and other towns are heard from.

In the First District, Windom's own county, Winona—Steel and Rice gave their heavy majorities. Scott, Chatfield's stronghold—gives a Democratic majority of over 300. Windom is undoubtedly elected by an overwhelming majority.

The aggregate Republican majority in the State at large is probably about 2,500.

Considering that less than half the soldiers' votes were obtained by the commissioners, and that of this, only a small proportion, as is now ascertained, reached their destination, this result, if sustained by the event, will show that the Republican strength in this State has been considerably augmented by the accession of War Democrats.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

New York, in which 1860 gave the Lincoln a majority of 50,000, is given by the telegraph to have gone Democratic by a majority of 15,000.

The indications are that Seymour has carried New York and Brooklyn by a majority of only 26,000, which was the war-depleted population of the virtuous rural districts did not have votes enough to overcome.

Wadsworth has, however, a majority of 11,000 in the country which indicates the election of a Republican Congressional delegation, except in New York and Brooklyn, the Sodom and Gomorrah of the nation.

In 1860, New York and Brooklyn gave a Democratic majority of 33,000; but if we have stated the present result correctly at 26,000, they have lost 7,000 in the two cities. This is consoling, and indicates the possibility that fuller returns may give a more favorable aspect to the returns.

New Jersey has, of course, gone Democratic. It will never be Republican, till it is made the subject of missionary enterprise, and the barbarians are induced to adopt the habits and customs of civilization.

THE PENINSULA AND STATE SOUND.

Michigan gives a Republican majority of 5000. In 1860 it gave Lincoln a majority of 23,000 over Douglas and Breckinridge. The other 18,000 and a good many more besides have gone to the war.

Or when that death-splashed phalanx of brave hearts gets back, won't there be confusion in the camp of butternut Philistines? Won't there though?

THE OLD BAY STATE FOREVER.

Glorious old Massachusetts has given Andrews 30,000 majority for Governor, which, considering the nature of the combination against him, consisting of "Conservative" Republicans and "War" Democrats, is a decisive triumph of the advanced radical, pro-proclamation—not, nor put two fine points upon it—the abolition Republicans—a kind of Republicans which is beginning to embrace a great many Democrats these days.

In 1860 Andrews carried the State by a majority of 80,000 over Lawrence, a Bell-Everett Unionist.

ROSE TOWNSHIP.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary effort put forth by the Cullen Democracy to carry this township, by a large majority, by the use of money and free whisky, our friends have done very well.

The majority for Cullen is only twenty-nine. Judge Baker assured us the night before election that the Democracy would have 100 majority, or we would never see his face in St. Paul again. Good-bye, Judge, write to us occasionally.

BLACKWOOD FOR OCTOBER.

Has been received, and well sustains its established reputation. Readers will be especially interested in the following articles: "Ten Days in Richmond;" "Caxtons;" "Germany and her Prospects;" and, "Italy and France."

The St. Peter Statesman gives the following statistics of the crops of Nicollet county for the year 1861:

No. of acres—No. of bush tons.

Wheat..... 4,002 60,714 bush.

Rye..... 348 6,820 "

Oats..... 517 11,458 "

Barley..... 1,181 32,455 "

Corn..... 62 1,000 "

Potatoes..... 324 21,117 "

Beets..... 33 218 "

Acres..... 22 99 "

Timothy..... 22 99 "

Sorghum..... 25 200 gal.

We learn from the Le Sueur Gazette that the crops of Le Sueur county, for 1861, are as follows:

Acres—Tons.

Wheat..... 4,002 60,714 bush.

Rye..... 348 6,820 "

Oats..... 517 11,458 "

Barley..... 1,181 32,455 "

Corn..... 62 1,000 "

Potatoes..... 324 21,117 "

Beets..... 33 218 "

Acres..... 22 99 "

Timothy..... 22 99 "

Sorghum..... 25 200 gal.

We learn from the Le Sueur Gazette that the crops of Le Sueur county, for 1861, are as follows:

Acres—Tons.

Wheat..... 4,002 60,714 bush.

Rye..... 348 6,820 "

Oats..... 517 11,458 "

Barley..... 1,181 32,455 "

Corn..... 62 1,000 "

Potatoes..... 324 21,117 "

Beets..... 33 218 "

Acres..... 22 99 "

Timothy..... 22 99 "

Sorghum..... 25 200 gal.

We learn from the Le Sueur Gazette that the crops of Le Sueur county, for 1861, are as follows:

Acres—Tons.

Wheat..... 4,002 60,714 bush.

Rye..... 348 6,820 "

Oats..... 517 11,458 "

Barley..... 1,181 32,455 "

Corn..... 62 1,000 "

Potatoes..... 324 21,117 "

Beets..... 33 218 "

Acres..... 22 99 "

Timothy..... 22 99 "

Sorghum..... 25 200 gal.

We learn from the Le Sueur Gazette that the crops of Le Sueur county, for 1861, are as follows:

Acres—Tons.

Wheat..... 4,002 60,714 bush.

Rye..... 348 6,820 "

Oats..... 517 11,458 "

Barley..... 1,181 32,455 "

Corn..... 62 1,000 "

Potatoes..... 324 21,117 "

Beets..... 33 218 "

Acres..... 22 99 "

Timothy..... 22 99 "

Sorghum..... 25 200 gal.

We learn from the Le Sueur Gazette that the crops of Le Sueur county, for 1861, are as follows:

Acres—Tons.

Wheat..... 4,002 60,714 bush.

Rye..... 348 6,820 "

Oats..... 517 11,458 "

Barley..... 1,181 32,455 "

Corn..... 62 1,000 "

Potatoes..... 324 21,117 "

Beets..... 33 218 "

Acres..... 22 99 "

Timothy..... 22 99 "

Sorghum..... 25 200 gal.

We learn from the Le Sueur Gazette that the crops of Le Sueur county, for 1861, are as follows:

Acres—Tons.

Wheat..... 4,002 60,714 bush.

Rye..... 348 6,820 "

Oats..... 517 11,458 "

Barley..... 1,181 32,455 "

Corn..... 62 1,000 "

Potatoes..... 324 21,117 "

Beets..... 33 218 "

Acres..... 22 99 "

Timothy..... 22 99 "

Sorghum..... 25 200 gal.

We learn from the Le Sueur Gazette that the crops





THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

THE CITY.

An adjourned stated meeting of the Board of Education will be held at the Council Chamber on this evening, at half past 7 o'clock.

JOHN MATTOCKS, Secretary.

Don't forget the Festival and Supper at Ingersoll's Hall this evening—to be given by the ladies of Saint Paul's (Dr. Patterson's) Church. The Great Western Band will furnish the music, and the ladies will be in attendance at the supper tables at any time after 6 o'clock. The tickets are only 50 cents—including supper. All are invited to attend.

WILLIAM J. SMITH & CO., advertise this morning another lot of those ladies' sewed balmorals, which are so easy, elegant and durable; also men's mucascins, mits, gloves, &c.

In fact, everything in the boot and shoe line can be found at Smith's, at wholesale or retail.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have lately been made in the Second Regt.:

Lieut. Clinton A. Ciley, Captain, vice Heany, transferred to General's staff.

Sergeant C. F. Meyer, Second Lieutenant, vice Bland, resigned.

Second Lieut. Thomas McDonough, First Lieutenant, vice Otis, transferred to General's staff.

Sergeant G. S. Coverdale, Second Lieutenant, vice McDonough, promoted Captain John B. Davis, Major, vice Bishop, promoted.

Lieut. Daniel B. Loomis, Captain, vice Davis, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John S. Livingston, First Lieutenant, vice Loomis, promoted.

Sergeant Edward Wait, Second Lieutenant, vice Loomis, promoted.

Lieut. John Moulton, Captain, vice Western, resigned.

Second Lieut. Samuel G. Trimble, First Lieut., vice Moulton, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harrison K. Cowles, First Lieutenant, vice Ciley, promoted.

Sergeant Mathias Thoeny, Second Lieutenant, vice Cowles, promoted.

The following have been made in the Fifth Regt.:

Lieut. John P. Houston, Captain, vice Gold T. Curtis, died.

Second Lieut. William Organ, First Lieutenant, vice Houston, promoted.

Sergeant Francis G. Brown, Second Lieutenant, vice Organ, promoted.

MERRILL has received another lot of "Among the Pines" also, "Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army," "Anthony Trollope's North America," the sixth series of "Sprague's Sermons," Hagenbach's "History of Doctrines, Soldiers' Port Folios," Pickett Ink-stands, envelopes, all you can rest, Pens and Paper.

Wardsworth thought disparagingly of Shakespeare, and said in a letter that he could write like him if he had a mind to. "That's it," said Lamb; "he could, if he had a mind to."

—Chas. Ingrossell, at the Democratic jubilee in Philadelphia last night, said: "What will be the result of the present condition of affairs in the country it is hard to say. Either we must conquer the South or we must make peace with them, and if we conquer the South and annex their finished territories to ours there is an end to this Union, because the Union no longer exists a Union of sovereign States. In case Mr. Lincoln fails in his war policy then is anarchy. What is to save us from either of these dilemmas? The States themselves only can save us. If the States do not save us we are done for. We shall therefore cultivate our State pride."

—According to the Washington Republican, army officers declare that no forward movement will be made of the army of the Potomac until after November elections.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* rejoices over the elections in Ohio and Indiana, indicating that the Northwest is weary of the war and ready to sue for peace.

—The author of "Country Living and Country Thinking," including some of the admired essays which lately appeared in the Atlantic Monthly is Miss Abigail E. Dodge, of Hamilton, Massachusetts. Her name *du plume* will be remembered, is Gail Hamilton. She has for some time been a contributor to the New York *Independent*.

—Letter from Egypt (old Egypt) represents the cotton crop in that country as a complete success, and opening dazzling visions of future wealth. Prices rule from three and four times the former average, and the value of the incoming crop is estimated at \$25,000,000. Turkey will this year also produce for the English market about 60,000 bales from her Asiatic provinces.

—A dispatch from Washington to the *Evening Post* says: It is said that the astonishing leak in the War Department which have excited so much comment ever since the war broke out, have at last been discovered in the person of a traitor-work, who has intimate connection with the Jeff. Davis Government. Grave charges have been preferred against this person, and they are now undergoing an investigation. The rebels have continually known of the plans of our Generals in advance of their execution, and they have not learned them from the newspapers.

—Paul Murphy was at Havana at last dates. He left for Cadiz per the Spanish steamer on the 30th inst. Com. Wilkes was there also.

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

—The rebel papers relate the following adventure as happening to Gen. Polk at the battle of Perryville:

Major General Polk narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Perryville, when he was commanding a brigade of the Confederate regiments, seized the Colonel by the shoulder, and ordered him to cease fire on his friends. The General was so enraged at this, that he was committing such a mistake, when General Polk demanded his name. "Colonel of the 20th Indiana," said the General. "I am sorry that he was in my R. I. and fearing that the General would be angry as a confederate officer, again shock him, might have been recovered from his surprise he put spurs to his horse and galloped away."

Depreciation of Paper Currency—Over-Issues.

From the American *Commercial Gazette*.  
The following is in quarters that the paper currency, including that issued by the Government, is depreciated. One party avers that this depreciation is a serious public calamity, and alleges that the decrease in value is exactly measured by the price of gold. Another class insists that the rise in gold is produced by speculators and other interested persons. These two allegations contradict each other, and it is difficult to determine which is true. The paper has risen about 25 per cent, and if the rate of exchange goes far as it has done, it cannot be said that the price of gold is to be blamed for the depreciation of the currency. It has become the employment of men on a very large scale, and a dispenser to the amount of many hundreds of millions annually. Its transactions in money are so vast as to be seen and felt in every money market. It is evident that the paper is not a good investment, and it is difficult to determine what is to be done with it. The paper is not a good investment, and it is difficult to determine what is to be done with it.

In the midst of the excitement and irregularities produced by such a state of things, when fortunes are made rapidly, and when prices are continually fluctuating, the influence of government becomes a serious public calamity, and a dispenser to the amount of many hundreds of millions annually. Its transactions in money are so vast as to be seen and felt in every money market. It is evident that the paper is not a good investment, and it is difficult to determine what is to be done with it.

Col. Williams received word to-day that from the State agent at Louisville, that the trial of the hospital train was a complete success, and the wounded soldiers at Perryville are being brought through safety and well provided for. Great credit is due Governor Yates for this timely action.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than now.

Business in this city was never more active than

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The rumors from Washington this morning are of the most alarming character—foreshadowing a war with France, and perhaps England, and involving as the immediate results important military and Cabinet changes. Any change of this kind implies, we think, a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

The dispatch states that the military changes are positive, and that certain Cabinet Ministers, regarding the new programme as a condemnation of their policy, feel that they have no alternative but to resign.

General Halleck, who, by request of the President attended the Cabinet meeting, is reported to have said that the levy of the entire military population of the Northern States, though an evil in itself considered, would be attended with great compensative benefits.

This from General Halleck, in view of the paper submitted to the Secretary of State by the French Legation, must indicate that we are on the eve of great events.

The national life is about to be assailed by the armed Kinglings of Europe.

The policy of the Government respecting the Indians, if correctly reported by telegraph will meet with universal condemnation in Minnesota, and we think throughout the country. The report is partial, and from its brevity, liable to be incorrect. The question arises: what potent influences can have so far misled the Administration, respecting the true character of the Indian war?

We trust that Assistant Secretary Usher in whose sagacity and firmness we have great confidence will be able to make a satisfactory adjustment of affairs.

The army of the Potomac is still advancing—and Pleasanton is driving the enemy's cavalry. Stewart however succeeded in effecting his escape. It is rumored that the rebels intend to get back to Richmond as rapidly as possible.

We are disappointed in hearing no election returns from Illinois.

The good news from Michigan is confirmed; and a dispatch from Springfield, Missouri, announces a Republican victory.

A dispatch from Bolivar, Tennessee, indicates the probability of a battle in Mississippi.

INSANE PATIENTS.

Under the law passed at the extra session providing for sending insane patients to the Iowa State Hospital, nine applications have been made to the Secretary of State.

We understand that some or all of these will be sent down the river before the close of navigation, to the asylum kindly opened to our patients by the authorities of Iowa.

INTERVENTION THREATENED.

It is France or New York, Napoleon or Fernando Wood, from whence comes the threat of intervention, on which the Cabinet is hastily summoned together and another reed of defiance let out of the national banner?

We are inclined to think the President sees that the work of crushing the rebellion must be done, if done at all, before a Democratic Congress convenes a year from now, to seize the Government and turn it over to Jeff. Davis. Hence the mooted revolution in the Cabinet and military circles. Old Abe is taking time by the forelock to crush out a meditated coup d'etat.

THE RESULT ON CONGRESS.

There is no reasonable doubt that the Hon. Wm. Windom is returned to Congress by a handsome majority. The counties of the Minnesota valley are reported heavily against him, but they cannot overcome the heavy majorities in the more populous counties of the southern tier. So far we have only the following reported majorities:

Windom, Chaffee.

Scott..... 450

Stewart..... 250

Le Sage..... 50

Nicollet..... 250

Wright..... 225

Rice..... 225

St. Paul..... 275

Wabasha..... 300

Goodhue..... 500

Dakota..... 100

Blue Earth..... 45

Washington..... 150

Chisago..... 50

Hennepin..... 500

Carver..... (the) 25

Anoka..... 150

Wright..... 140

St. Louis..... 300

Meeker..... 20

Wright..... 210

Wright..... 600

Donnelly's majority 1,216. The other counties in the District will probably increase this a trifle.

Dr. Dewall, a well known guerrilla chief, was killed in a skirmish in the vicinity of Owensboro, Kentucky, on Wednesday last. He was a New Yorker by birth.

## THE INDIAN POLICY OF GENERAL POPE.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

#### Old Dakota 100 for Donnelly.

Special dispatch to Press:

HASTINGS, Nov. 6, 1862.

Gov. Donnelly's majority in the old Democratic stronghold of Dakota County is at least one hundred.

A. M. HAYES.

Steele County.

OWATONNA, Nov. 5, 1862.

Editors of the Press:

Nine towns in Steele county give Windom 285, and Chatfield 47. The three towns to hear from will give Win-

don's majority to 275 or thereabouts.

There was no opposition to the Republican Legislative ticket in this County. M. A. Dailey, of Steele, is elected to the Senate, and Philo Woodruff, of Waseca, and Walker, of Freeborn, elected to the House.

I know of no organized opposition in the district. No other ticket was nominated.

The official canvass, which will probably be made this week, may vary from the above figures a little.

Rice County.

Windom, Chaffee.

Northfield..... 127

Benton..... 27

Cannon City..... 82

Kimball..... 33

Wells..... 15

Wells..... 37

Wells..... 21

Wells..... 10

Wells..... 65

Morrison..... 35

Sargent..... 49

Shelderville..... 21

450 222

Wabasha County.

The towns of Wabasha and Lake City each gave Gov. Donnelly about one hundred majority. His majority in Reed's Landing is about 40. The estimated majority is between 300 and 400. Foster, Republican, is elected to the Senate, and it is not yet determined whether Ford or Campbell is elected to the House. Both are Republicans.

Mr. Foster was in the Territorial Leg-

islature a few years since, where he was distinguished as a man of judgment and force of character. He is the largest wheeler in the State.

Chicago County.

TAYLOR'S FALLS, Nov. 4, 1862.

Editors of the Press:

The town of Taylor's Falls gives Donnelly 59, and Cullen 8 votes. This I consider a fair sample of the County at large.

OSCAR ROOS, P. M.

This would indicate a majority in the County of more than one hundred.

Pine County.

CHINGWATONNA, Nov. 5, 1862.

Editors of the Press:

I am happy in being able to report that, at the election held in Pine County yesterday, Ignatius Donnelly received 33 votes, and Wm. J. Cullen 2 votes.

The whole Republican District, and County tickets have been elected with but one dissenting vote.

RESPECTFULLY yours,

ADOLPH MUNCH.

Meeker County.

In the disorganization of the western counties, Meeker has suffered much. The only place in this county where elections were held are Forest City and Kingston.

The former gave Donnelly a small majority. No return yet from Kingston.

The vote, however, is so light that Donnelly's majority will not exceed twenty-five.

The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300

chambers, 12 halls. Thebes in Egypt

contains 27 miles round, and 100

gates. Carthage was 29 miles round.

Athen was 25 miles round, and contained

350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves.

The walls of Rome were 18 miles in

length.

A singular case of cannibalism oc-

curred recently at Angouleme, France.

A laboring man, while on a visit to a friend

got up from his bed, and opening the win-

dow fell into the street from a height of

about fifteen feet, without awakening.

He then walked through the town and

did not awake till he had arrived at the

barrier, where he was surprised to find

himself alone in his night dress.

The Independent Telegraph Compa-

ny have begun building the line between

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and

Washington. The line is now working

between Boston and New York. Portland

will be the eastern terminus. Henry

O'Reilly is superintending its con-

struction.

—Religion is like the firmament; the

more one searches it the more stars are

seen; it is like the sea; the more one

views it the more boundless it appears.

—Ericsson, who made the Monitor;

Dahlgren, who made the cannon; Jenny

Linck, who made music; Frederika

Bremmer, who made domestic fiction that

is read in thousands of American homes;

Swedenborg, and the Herald of the New

Church—are natives of Sweden.

—There is now in the Museum at

Naples a most beautiful statue which

was found in a recent excavation of Pompeii.

It is of bronze, two and a half feet

high, and represents Narcissus. A goat

hangs lightly over the left shoulder.

The head is inclined downward, the left

hand rests on the hip, whilst the right is

elevated. The figure is listening to echo.

Around the head is a wreath of grapes

and leaves. It was added to the group

in the Museum which were placed around

the model of a Pompeii fountain, as they

were found in the early excavation.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

Carpet, Cook Stoves, Heating Stoves, Bed-

rooms, Tables, Stoves, Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

Nov. 11. 10 o'clock at the Bridge.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH

Amherst and Co., Merchants.

Gov. A. RAMSEY, Minnesota.

### LATE NEWS ITEMS.

#### Letter of General Pope to Governor Ramsey.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. NORTHWEST, St. Paul, Minnesota, Nov. 6, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR.—Your letter of this date is received, and in accordance with your wishes and those of many of the respectable citizens of your State, I have countermanded the order for the 6th and 7th Minnesota regiments to go South, and shall send the 3rd regiment instead.

It is perhaps true, as you state,

The Saint Paul Press  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.  
OFFICE ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

## TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To subscribers, fifteen cents per month, or, if paid in advance, seven dollars per annum. \$1.50 for three months. By mail—\$4.00 per annum, \$1.25 cents per month, **INvariably in advance.**

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$1.00 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, \$2.00; three copies, \$1.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

## Rates of Advertising.

Ten lines to a Square, (the space enclosed in the following table.)

One Square.	Each additional Square.
One line.....	8 1/2 cents
Two lines.....	15 cents
One week.....	1 1/2 dollars
Two weeks.....	3 dollars
One month.....	4 1/2 dollars
Two months.....	5 1/2 dollars
Three months.....	6 1/2 dollars
Six months.....	10 1/2 dollars
Twelve months.....	15 1/2 dollars

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Published once a week, either in the Daily or Weekly.

First insertion, 75 cents per Square.

Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the Attorney ordering, and not paid for in advance, as to delivery of affidavits. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of any statement made in any advertisement for their publication.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly will be charged the full Daily rate.

Business Notices published in the Editorial columns will be charged one dollar for each insertion, ten cents per line.

Advertisements of any kind placed and paid under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or less, will be charged the usual rate, and one-half additional; if more than ten lines, fifty cents for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Advertisements, for a less time than three months, to be paid in advance.

## ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One Square, \$1.00; two insertions, \$1.75; four for each subsequent insertion, and so on, 50 cents additional per square.

25¢ E. SPALDING, at Minneapolis, and WENMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the Daily Press in their respective towns.

## Life or Death of the Government.

The existence of this Government just now is involved in the task of crushing this rebellion, or the rebellion is that of its existence. If successful—if compromised with—it yielded to in any manner, the Government is substantially at an end. If crushed, as it should be, the Government lives. In the former case, every human interest involved in this free Government goes down to destruction with it. In the latter case, the incidental evils inevitably arising from a successful assault on the Government will be overcome and rooted out, and with our free principles remaining as the foundation, fabric of our Government will be restored in infinitely more than its heretofore purity.

There are a vast many things of the party in power, the wisdom of which we doubt, and the necessity of which we fail to perceive. Whether the "gray" has hared man of Dubuque—Malony, was innocent, or guilty, we wish his incarceration a piece of rank folly. These hablumblers are infinitely less mischievous in the open air, where the free winds of heaven can disperse their foul breath, than confined, where their exhalations are tolerably certain, not only to blow up their prison walls, but to take better advantage of them. Malony, who is vastly less dangerous than two or three sympathizers with him sent to Congress on the part of his assumed persecution. We have no excuse for these, nor any other errors of judgment. But these causes of complaint would never have grown up without the rebellion. They are incidental and temporary. With the rebellion crushed they are at an end. They involv'd not only the securing of a temporary peace from those considerations, yields the substance to the shadow. The get rid of temporary evils, voluntarily accept an overwhelming and overshadowing evil for all time.

Who is ready for such results?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## Wouldn't Resign.

From the Dubuque Times.

A Rev. Mr. Brush was appointed Colonel of the 38th Iowa. His unpopularity with his men was so great, that Governor Kirkwood visited Dubuque to persuade him to resign. The Dubuque Herald gives the following account of the interview.

Col. Brush, with all the line officers, came trooping down to the hotel, and were immediately favored with an audience by the Governor.

Every line officer, with the utmost solicitude, protested that he did not desire to serve. Col. Brush, however, that none of them had any confidence in him, and that he should in honor, having thus lost the respect of all his fellow-officers—resign. This they said, ranged in line, and confronting the Colonel.

The Colonel declared, in response, that the whole trouble arose out of the fact that he declined to appoint the brother of Postmaster David, Adjutant of his regiment, and on account of some difficulty in the selection of soldiers. That, and only that, was the occasion of the feeling. The following colloquy then took place:

"Governor—I do not see, Colonel, with such a feeling existing, how you can with pleasure or profit hold your position. I would advise you to resign."

Col. Brush—When there shall be proper charges brought against me in the manner specified, I will, if found guilty, resign.

"Governor—But these men declare you are inexperienced and incompetent.

Col. Brush—If that is an objection of grave a nature, it is one which would baffle almost every Iowa officer to resign. I am not the only Colonel you have appointed, Governor, who is inexperienced and may be incompetent.

Colonel—Well, Colonel, I had rather be Colonel.

Colonel—Then you refuse to resign?

Col. Brush—Yes. If you have any way you can deprive me of my commission, and desire to do so, why, do that; is all; but I fail to find any process by which your position can be reached, except by a court-martial. Of course I am open to that.

Colonel—Well, it is of no use, gentlemen.

Upon which all took their leave. It was a rich scene—the Governor, a little excited, the Colonel as cool and imperious as an eight day clock.

**THE GOLDEN YEAR.**  
From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 29.

We sleep, we wake and sleep, but all things move; The sun flies forward to his proper sign; The earth follows, wheeling in her ellipse; And human things returning on themselves; Move onward, leading up the golden year.

Ah, though the times when some new thought can

and as poets' seasons when they flower,

Yet see not daily gain upon the shore

And still the world, and man like her,

Through all the season of the golden year.

Shall eagle not be eagles? wrens be wrens?

If all the world is full of that?

But he less the eagle. Happy days

Roll onward, leading up the golden year.

Fly, happy, happy, sally, and bear the cross,

Fly onward with the golden year.

With silk, and fruits, and spices, clear of toll,

Enter the markets of the golden year.

But we grow old. Ah! where shall all men's

ten cents per line.

And each man's life is but a shaft,

And each man's life







The Saint Paul Press  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.  
OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

**TERMS:**  
DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INvariably IN ADVANCE.  
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$8.50 per annum; 42 to 50 cents per week; \$1 for three months; due at 50 cents each.  
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

**Rules of Advertising:**  
Ten lines to a square, (one line enclosed to the right of the table.)

One Square, Each add. Square  
One time ..... 75 ..... 8 3/4  
Three times ..... 25 ..... 65  
One week ..... 25 ..... 65  
Two weeks ..... 25 ..... 65  
One month ..... 40 ..... 65  
Two months ..... 40 ..... 65  
Three months ..... 65 ..... 65  
Six months ..... 100 ..... 65  
Twelve months ..... 100 ..... 65

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS, \$1.00 per line, each insertion.

Published once a week, either in the Weekly, First insertion, 35 cents per square.

Each subsequent insertion, 35 cents.

Legal Advertisements not acceptable for the first proceedings, but collectable in advance, or on delivery of affidavit, for the amount of legal advertisements contained in the paper, beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Advertisements containing the full daily rates with one-half the weekly rates added.

Business of ten lines or under, will be charged, for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten cents per line.

All advertisements, legal and one-half additional; to be charged, for each insertion; if over that amount, fifty cents for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers to qualify.

Advertisers who publish more than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One Square, one insertion ..... 75  
Two insertions ..... 90  
Four insertions ..... 100  
For each subsequent insertion, and for each additional square ..... 35

Mr. E. G. SPAULDING, at Minneapolis, and WENMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in publishing the DAILY Press in their respective towns.

A CURIOUS REVELATION OF THE WAR.

The Doctrine of Secession in 1799—An Autograph Letter to Robt. B. Lee—Georgia and the Carolinas the First Slavery Agitators—A Plea for Dissolving the Union.

The following letter, written by R. B. Lee, grandfather of the present commander-in-chief of the rebel army, was found in the dwelling house of General Stuart, in Virginia, and has been placed in our possession for publication.

It is one of the most curious epistolary productions brought to light by the war, and furnishes a clear insight into the origin of the rebellion:

NEW YORK, April 5, 1799.

MY DEAR SIR: I am just favored with your very acceptable letter of the 29th, ult.

As to Mr. Madison's plan, you do not seem to have understood it. It would not have diminished the amount of a proclamation of liberty, and more in need of civilization, than were the inhabitants of the savage wilds of America, when, in 1792, the old "liberty-bell" started from the Old World on its voyage to the New.—*New York Independent.*

The National Prayer.

If there is a dread in the heart of any loyal man at the present crisis, it is a fear lest we may have stagnation, in place of quick and powerful movement in our armies.

The Government has the destinies of the Republic in its own hands, by the overwhelming desire of the people.

The Generals choose to make use of what is available to their grasp; or, if anything is needed, the people will supply it in a day, whether it is men, money, medical supplies, clothing, or anything else—except military genius; that quality the administration must have procured, or must yet get for itself. Prayers and good wishes enough to fill heaven's concave, are sent up every hour from every town, and every village, by loyal Subjects, if the Union and Resources are to be helped by such means, there is no lack of support for them from every square mile of loyal territory. There is hardly a dwelling north of the Potomac where the first wish in the morning and the last one at night is not that speedy and glorious victory may crown their arms.

In the ranks of the army, and of the navy, and of the militia, there is a unanimous desire for prompt, righteous, unmercifully vigorous, almost even soldiers, an hourly aspiration for an overwhelming victory before winter sets in, or before the idea of winter quarters is seriously entertained. From all sides comes the earnest, solemn call for the heaviest, strongest, most deadly and most crushing blows at the rebellion.

As to the memorials from the Quakers and others relative to the slave trade, their introduction, from the manner in which the subject was treated, became impertinent. The gentlemen from South Carolina and Georgia, by anticipating what was never intended, have been instrumental in sending disagreeable alarms. They had said nothing, the House of Representatives, without a doubt, would have declared with one voice that Congress had no power to interfere in any manner so as to affect or alter the internal regulations of the State relative to them.

The authors of the petitions were influenced by an honest, though indiscreet, zeal on the occasion. They expressly declared that their object was to inform the proper authorities—Southern States, but not to encourage the slave trade, which they deemed cruel and dishonorable.

By the unfeigned apprehensions of the gentlemen from Carolina and Georgia, all the alarms which have been spread were caused. I consider the declaration which we made in a committee of the whole; however, as soon as we were permitted to come to a decision, will not only quiet our fears, but put our slave power on a surer foundation, and stand before, and an inspiration to all the powers of Congress at this time, when the meaning of the parties to the Constitution must be fully understood, may prevent at a future day any improper coercive authority on this subject. I cannot, therefore, but flatter myself that the conclusion of this subject will be generally satisfactory to the State of Virginia, and that the petitions you mention will be in contemplation to our next Assembly, will be found wholly unnecessary on this subject.

As to the assumption of the State debt, this question is still in suspense, and the final determination very uncertain. The Eastern States would carry their point at all hazards—rather than fail, they would be contented with a majority of three.

Three members from the State of North Carolina are now on the floor, which renders the count of their plans still more uncertain. From the present appearance I cannot help thinking that the assumption will not proceed; if it should, it must wear a different countenance than it has at present, and the most effectual provision made for a speedy and fair settlement

### The Policy of Doty.

From the St. Paul Press, Oct. 25.  
In the early part of 1861, there was such a unity of sentiment in the loyal States in favor of crushing this infernal rebellion and maintaining the Union and the Government as has never before been witnessed in any great, free and enlightened nation. People of all classes and parties abandoned their professions and rushed to arms in numbers as immense and rapid as the men were set to digging entrenchments, to drill, and to have magazines and idle parades; when, however, it called for 500,000 more, they stepped forward with such alacrity that all who offered their services could not be received.

That was the time to have done the work; but it was not done. Instead of being led to the work, we expected to do, and wished to do, and were able to do, but the men were set to digging entrenchments, to drill, and to have magazines and idle parades; when, however, it called for 500,000 more, they stepped forward with such alacrity that all who offered their services could not be received.

I confess that I feel myself often chagrined by the taunts against the ancient Dominion, but Disunion at this time would be the worst of calamities.

The Southern States are too weak at present to stand by themselves, and a General Government will certainly be advantageous to us, as it provides for other effect than that of hostility and uniform commercial regulations. And when we shall attain our natural degree of population I flatter myself that we shall have the power to do ourselves justice, with disuniting the bond which binds us together.

It is better to put up with these little inconveniences than to run the hazard of greater calamities.

Adieu, R. B. LEE.

A

Liberty-Bell for the Liberated Slaves.

Mr. Lewis Tappan, having learned of one of the Missionaries of the American Missionary Association, that the church of the freemen at Beaufort, South Carolina, was in need of a bell, has ordered it to be cast expressly for the slaves.

It will bear the following inscription:

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The bell will soon be forwarded to the place of its destination.

We know but one other bell bearing the same inscription, and that is the one celebrated as being cast with the overgrown bell of July 1776, when it perished to the listening thousands the glad tidings that liberty was declared.

That the people had entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they are to be commanded by men, who, as Major Keyes expressed it, think it is not desirable to expect that the enemy should be subjugated captured.

That infamous institution is spreading.

In 1776, during the occurrence of the revolution by the British, the bell was removed to London. After its return, it was used as the State House bell until the revolution of 1861, when the present stele with the bell have entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto all the inhabitants of the land.

The effect has been to fill the land with mourning for our gallant dead, and with dispondency at the prospect before us. There was some spirit and enthusiasm in the early movements, for we were all full of hope then. Now we feel when we see our sons and brothers going to the war, to pine and sicken, in camp, or be slain in useless indecisive conflicts. The horrible suspicion oppresses the soul that they



## THE CITY.

A RUNAWAY occurred on Third street yesterday afternoon—wagon was smashed and Old Ned to pay generally.

The amount of claims audited by the Council at its session of Thursday, was \$519.89. The amount of new claims presented was \$119.25.

The examination of Mr. and Mrs. Long before H. M. Dodge, Esq., drag its slow length along. It is thought the prosecution will be through to-day.

The amount of city taxes collected by the county treasurer since the 26th of August last, as stated by him in a report to the city council, is \$2,112.52.

We saw a man and boy, yesterday, each astride of a big fat ox, riding along through the streets as proudly as if they belonged to the staff of a major general.

Rev. Mr. Hawley's tenth Lecture will be given next Sabbath evening in the Plymouth Church. The topic—"The Cup as a Destroyer." All—old and young—are invited. Services at 7 o'clock.

STAGE TO SHAKOPEE.—Stages will run hereafter from St. Paul to Shakopee and return daily; leaving St. Paul at two o'clock, P. M. On the return they leave Shakopee, immediately upon the arrival of the Mankato stages, and arrive in St. Paul the same evening.

DEATH BY CHOKING.—Little Willie Davidson, only son of Capt. W. F. Davidson, of this city, came to his death yesterday morning in a most singular manner. The lad had partially swallowed a white bean a day or two before, which sticking in his throat, finally caused his death by suffocation.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.—Capt. Atchison, of Gen. Pope's staff, starts on another expedition this morning to pay bounties and premiums to volunteers. He goes to Forest City, Hutchinson, Fort Ridgely and South Bend.

Capt. Haught has already departed for Fort Abercrombie to pay the bounties and premiums due the volunteers at that post.

I. O. O. F.—The members of St. Paul Lodge, No. 2, will meet at their Hall at 12 m., to-morrow, for the purpose of performing our usual rites in the funeral of our late brother, Benj. S. Terry. The members of Ancient Landmark Lodge, and sojourning brethren are requested to be present. A prompt attendance is of the utmost importance.

G. W. MERRILL, W. M.

NEW ISSUE OF CITY SCRIP.—At the session of the City Council on Thursday, on motion of Ald. Thompson, a resolution was adopted to procure from the American Bank Note Company ten thousand dollars of scrip to be signed by the Mayor, Comptroller and clerk, in denominations of less than one dollar, to be used by the Treasurer in exchange for the previous issues of scrip, and for payment to families of volunteers.

NEWS FROM SIBLEY'S CAMP.—Lieut. W. H. Shelleys arrived at headquarters early yesterday morning, making the journey from Redwood to this city in twenty-two hours. Lieut. S. brought down dispatches announcing the result of the recent trials before the military commissioners instituted by Gen. Sibley. Of the three hundred and ninety-two Indians tried before that court, seventy were acquitted, eighteen condemned to imprisonment, and three hundred and four to be hung. The names of the condemned were yesterday transmitted by telegraph by Gen. Pope to the President for his approval of the respective sentences.

The whole command of Gen. Sibley were to commence this morning to move down to South Bend with all the condemned prisoners in charge.

All the women and children and "good Indians" were to be brought down to Fort Snelling by an expedition under the command of Lieut. Col. Marshall, and accompanied by Major Galbraith.

FUNERAL OBITUARY.—The funeral for the remains of B. S. Terry, Robert Gibbons, F. Beniken, John Collide and Henry Whetstone, who fell at the battle of Birch Coule on the second of September last, will take place to-morrow.

The funeral of F. Beniken will be at the German Lutheran Church at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The funeral services over the remains of the other four will take place at the Jackson street M. E. Church, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The remains of B. S. Terry will be attended to the grave by St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, F. A. M., and St. Paul Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., of which societies the deceased was a member.

The Masons will meet at their Hall at 12 o'clock, and form into procession, and, attended by the Great Western Band, will march to the Church by way of Third street, when it will be joined by the Odd Fellows as the procession passes their Hall.

After the church service, the procession will be formed in the following order:

- Great Western Band.
- St. Paul Lodge No. 3, F. A. M.
- St. Paul Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.
- Hearse containing the remains of B. S.

Terry, followed by the friends of the deceased in carriages.

5. Hearse containing the remains of Robert Gibbons, attended by the friends of the deceased in carriages.

6. Hearse containing the remains of John Collide, attended by the friends of the deceased.

7. Hearse containing the remains of Henry Whetstone, attended by the friends of the deceased.

On arriving at Oakland Cemetery, the friends of the various deceased will proceed directly to the graves prepared for their respective occupants.

At the grave of Benj. S. Terry, the Masonic burial service will first be performed, which will be followed by the performance of the burial ceremony of the Odd Fellows.

The societies will then return in procession to their various lodges rooms.

U.S. paper and envelopes can be found at Merrill's Book Store, and other kinds of stationery. The latest books and papers, memorandum, parrot books, portfolios, &c., &c.

The Financial Policy of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is understood that Mr. Chase has at length determined upon the policy to be pursued in regard to the matter which has created so much excitement among financiers during the past month. Declining to be guided by the advice of bankers whose views were obviously interested, he has resolved to issue no new loan, and to make no new appeal to the banks and bankers. But he has taken measures for the organization of a system for the encouragement of conversions which, it is hoped, will lead to a large increase in the amount of currency daily deposited with the sub-treasurers for conversion. The allowance of one-eighth of one per cent will be made to bankers and brokers on amounts so deposited through their agencies and principals will be made to the public of the Northern States, through the newspapers and the local banks of each county and town. By these means it is expected that conversions may be swelled to at least \$1,000,000 per day. The enormous expenditures of the government are creating a new class of rich men, who are in search of gains, and who, and who can afford to place a portion of their means in the 5-20 bonds. No other investment in the country presents such advantages as this. In the first place the interest is payable in gold.

And secondly, the bonds are in fact a first rate mortgage bond on the whole property of the people of the United States. No railroad can pay interest of 5 per cent, or dividend on its stock, and it has contributed its proportion toward the payment of the debt of the public in the shape of taxes. No business, however safe, can yield a cent of profit until the government has received its proportion toward the payment of interest on these 5-20 bonds. They are secured, as we say, by a first mortgage on every piece of property and upon every trade and enterprise in the country. Under these circumstances it is not a little strange that they should drag at 5-20 while they are at 10-15-15. So far as we can judge, just two things are wanting to secure active conversions of currency.

In the first place, we should have victories in the field. Effective, decisive victories would do more for conversions than all the systems and all the canvassing in the world. They would satisfy the most cautious lender and investor. United States bonds would then be the safest investment he could find; and, secondly, the rates of 10-15-15 should not be dragging at 10-15-15.

At these rates it is cheaper to buy these sizes than to convert currency into five twentys.

—The New York Tribune of November 1st, says:

The stock market was firm and cheerful yesterday. Gold was broken at 10-15-15, and the prospects of increased returns from the market were weaker, opening at 120. Broadbents were lower—Flour 10-15, and Wheat 20. Premiums were still on gold.

—WHEN THE COUNTRY IS IN TROUBLE.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, AND CORRECTED DAILY.

ST. PAUL, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

1. IRON.

XXI. PINE, 120-125. Flat Iron, 5

St. Paul & Anthony's 650. Bottled Scotch, 1 pt.

bot. 120-125. 75-77. 75-77.

2. LEAD.

Common, inch M. 28-30

White, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

White, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

Water Crackers, 1/2 lb. 5-6.

Butter Crackers, 1/2 lb. 5-6.

Shortening, 1/2 lb. 25-30.

Flour, 1/2 lb. 25-30.

Pilot Bread, 1/2 lb. 25-30.

3. LEAD & SHOT.

White, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

4. BEEF.

Plantation, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

White, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

Dressed, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

Calves, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

CANDLES.

Cut, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

5. CANDLES.

White, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

6. PAINTS & OILS.

White, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

7. NASHAWACKS.

White, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

8. OXIDES.

Per bush. 35-40.

9. COFFEE.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

10. SOAPS.

No. 1. Mack's, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

11. COTTON OIL.

White, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

12. CHEESE.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

13. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

14. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

15. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

16. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

17. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

18. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

19. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

20. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

21. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

22. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

23. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

24. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

25. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

26. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

27. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

28. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

29. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

30. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

31. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

32. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

33. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

34. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

35. COTTON.

Common, 1/2 lb. 100. 100-105.

36. COTTON.







## THE CITY.

HON. H. M. RICE left for Washington on the War Eagle yesterday evening.

The Pastors of the different churches in the city are invited to be present and assist in the funeral services at the Jackson Street Church, this afternoon.

REV. MR. HAWLEY'S tenth Lecture will be given next Sabbath evening in the Plymouth Church. The topic—"The Cup as a Destroyer." All-old and young are invited. Services at 7 o'clock.

THE EXAMINATION of Mr. and Mrs. Long before Esquire Dodge, was concluded yesterday evening. The case will be summed up on Monday morning.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.—The postmaster of Fort Snelling wants to hire fifty teamsters to drive government wagons and take care of mule teams.

WEST ST. PAUL.—For the benefit of our West St. Paul friends, we are requested to give notice that there will be church services in the school-house, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, immediately after the Sabbath school.

I. O. O. F.—The members of St. Paul, Lodge No. 2, will meet at their Hall at 12 m., to-morrow, for the purpose of performing our usual rites at the funeral of our late brother, Benj. S. Terry. The members will appear in full regalia, visiting brothers are invited to join with us.

By order of the N. G.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Sec.

A FUNERAL SERMON, in memory of Mr. Robert Gibbons, will be preached in Jackson Street Church, this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, by the pastor. The remains of Mr. Gibbons will be interred after the general funeral services this afternoon, together with the other bodies from Birch Cooke.

WILL THE WIRES HOLD?—Major-General Pope has telegraphed the names of the three hundred and twenty-two Indians lately sentenced by the Military Commission at Red Wood and Camp Release. We expect there was a tremendous breaking of wires during the operation.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of St. Paul Lodge No. 3, F. A. M., are notified to meet at their lodge room on Sunday Nov. 9th, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother B. S. Terry. The members of Ancient Landmark Lodge, and sojourning brethren are requested to be present. A prompt attendance is of the utmost importance.

G. W. MERRILL, W. M.

We publish a full list of the Major and Brigadier Generals in the service of the United States. This list was made up before the recent appointments of Generals Rice and Sibley of this State, whose names were for that reason not included.

INFORMAL CLAIMS.—There are many claims before our State Auditing Board for adjustment—some of them presented by our prominent business men—that are informal, and cannot be passed upon under the rules of the board. We are requested to state to such persons that they can call at the Capitol on Monday afternoon and get blanks of which to make out their bills in a proper manner.

MACHINE FOR SAWING STOVE WOOD.—Charles Etheridge, of Hastings, is the agent for Minnesota, of a new machine for sawing stove wood, said to be a great improvement on the old machine going by horse-power. They are capable of cutting from two to three cords per hour, and require only two men to operate them.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At the meeting of the Board of Education on Wednesday evening, a primary school was established at St. Anthony Hill, to be conducted by Mrs. Hazelton, and continued till the first of April next.

The Board adopted for the use of the Public Schools, the Willson Series of Readers in place of the Sanders, which Mr. Merrill is offered to change for the scholars free of expense up to the 10th of January next.

The following is the report of Public Schools for the month ending October 31, 1862:

## WASHINGTON DIVISION.

Number Average  
enrolled, attend/ce  
First Primary ..... 41 22 38  
Second " ..... 26 25 22  
Third " ..... 21 21 39  
Fourth " ..... 30 31 24  
Total ..... 131 101 166 144

## ADAMS DIVISION.

Secondary Department ..... 35 28 30 25  
First Primary ..... 19 13 16  
Second " ..... 26 25 22  
Third " ..... 23 21 27  
Fourth " ..... 23 24 27  
Total ..... 131 101 166 144

## JEFFERSON DIVISION.

Whole number enrolled ..... 222  
Average attendance ..... 170

## JEFFERSON DIVISION.

Whole number enrolled ..... 222  
Average attendance ..... 170

JOHN MATTOCKS, Secy.

Twenty-seventh Iowa.—The remaining six companies of the 27th Iowa marched through our streets yesterday afternoon, en route for Cairo. The band was playing, and the boys singing Dixie, and they all looked as though they were glad they were going to Dixie.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Private James Adams, of Capt. Tattersall's company, lately stationed at Fort Ripley, was accidentally shot by a comrade on Tuesday last. It seems the two soldiers were just coming off duty, and were practicing with the bayonet, when one of the guns was discharged, and the contents entered the body of young Adams, who survived the catastrophe but a few hours. His body was brought down here yesterday. His body in charge of Sergeant Robinson, and placed on board the War Eagle, to be sent to his friends at Minnesota. The deceased is represented to have been a young man of much promise.

NEW MUSIC.—"Mother, Oh Sing me to Rest;" "Comrades, Touch the Elbow;" "Oh, I'm a Little Jersey Girl;" and "Oh, Pity the Heart that has Suffered." These are instrumental pieces, among the new music just received by Munger Brothers.

THE EXAMINATION of Mr. and Mrs. Long before Esquire Dodge, was concluded yesterday evening. The case will be summed up on Monday morning.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.—The postmaster of Fort Snelling wants to hire fifty teamsters to drive government wagons and take care of mule teams.

WEST ST. PAUL.—For the benefit of our West St. Paul friends, we are requested to give notice that there will be church services in the school-house, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, immediately after the Sabbath school.

SMITH & GILMAN will personally attend upon the Commissioners for auditing claims against the State, arising out of the Indian war, at Shakopee on Wednesday next, and subsequently at St. Peter and Mankato.

FUNERAL OBITUARIES.—The funeral for the remains of B. S. Terry, Robert Gibbons, F. Beniken, John Collidge and Henry Whitsler, who fell at the battle of Birch Cooke on the second of September last, will take place to-morrow.

The funeral of F. Beniken will be at the German Lutheran Church at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

WISCONSIN ELECTION. From the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—This city has gone Fusion by 600 or 700; electing five members of the House and two Senators; in the 1st Senatorial District, Wm. Adair, Democrat, and in the 2d District, Wm. C. Duncan, our Mayor, over Henry P. Baldwin, the present Senator.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—11 P. M.—Scatter returns indicate the election of the whole Republican State ticket by a landslide majority.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Midnight.—Later

intelligence confirms my previous dis-

patch, that the whole Republican State

ticket has been elected.

The Legislature will in all probability be Republican, which increases the re-elec-

tion of Chandler. This will be a bitter

pill for tritons.

We hope we have elected all six mem-

bers of Congress, but as we have received

only a few returns as yet, it will not

trouble you to detail it. It is enough

that the State is safe.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—11 P. M.—The

whole ticket has been elected.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Midnight.—Later

intelligence confirms my previous dis-

patch, that the whole Republican State

ticket has been elected.

The Legislature will in all probability be Republican, which increases the re-elec-

tion of Chandler. This will be a bitter

pill for tritons.

We hope we have elected all six mem-

bers of Congress, but as we have received

only a few returns as yet, it will not

trouble you to detail it. It is enough

that the State is safe.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Midnight.—Later

intelligence confirms my previous dis-

patch, that the whole Republican State

ticket has been elected.

The Legislature will in all probability be Republican, which increases the re-elec-

tion of Chandler. This will be a bitter

pill for tritons.

We hope we have elected all six mem-

bers of Congress, but as we have received

only a few returns as yet, it will not

trouble you to detail it. It is enough

that the State is safe.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Midnight.—Later

intelligence confirms my previous dis-

patch, that the whole Republican State

ticket has been elected.

The Legislature will in all probability be Republican, which increases the re-elec-

tion of Chandler. This will be a bitter

pill for tritons.

We hope we have elected all six mem-

bers of Congress, but as we have received

only a few returns as yet, it will not

trouble you to detail it. It is enough

that the State is safe.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Midnight.—Later

intelligence confirms my previous dis-

patch, that the whole Republican State

ticket has been elected.

The Legislature will in all probability be Republican, which increases the re-elec-

tion of Chandler. This will be a bitter

pill for tritons.

We hope we have elected all six mem-

bers of Congress, but as we have received

only a few returns as yet, it will not

trouble you to detail it. It is enough

that the State is safe.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Midnight.—Later

intelligence confirms my previous dis-

patch, that the whole Republican State

ticket has been elected.

The Legislature will in all probability be Republican, which increases the re-elec-

tion of Chandler. This will be a bitter

pill for tritons.

We hope we have elected all six mem-

bers of Congress, but as we have received

only a few returns as yet, it will not

trouble you to detail it. It is enough

that the State is safe.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Midnight.—Later

intelligence confirms my previous dis-

patch, that the whole Republican State

ticket has been elected.

The Legislature will in all probability be Republican, which increases the re-elec-

tion of Chandler. This will be a bitter

pill for tritons.

We hope we have elected all six mem-

bers of Congress, but as we have received

only a few returns as yet, it will not

trouble you to detail it. It is enough

that the State is safe.

## LATE NEWS BY MAIL.

Michigan Election. From the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—This city has gone

Fusion by 600 or 700; electing five mem-

bers of the House and two Senators; in

the 1st Senatorial District, Wm. Adair,

Democrat, and in the 2d District, Wm. C.

Duncan, our Mayor, over Henry P.

Baldwin, the present Senator.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—11 P. M.—Scatter

returns indicate the election of the whole

Republican State ticket by a landslide

majority.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Midnight.—Later

intelligence confirms my previous dis-

patch, that the whole Republican State

ticket has been elected.

The Legislature will in all probability be

Republican, which increases the re-elec-

tion of Chandler. This will be a bitter

pill for tritons.

We hope we have elected all six mem-

bers of Congress, but as we have received

only a few returns as yet, it will not